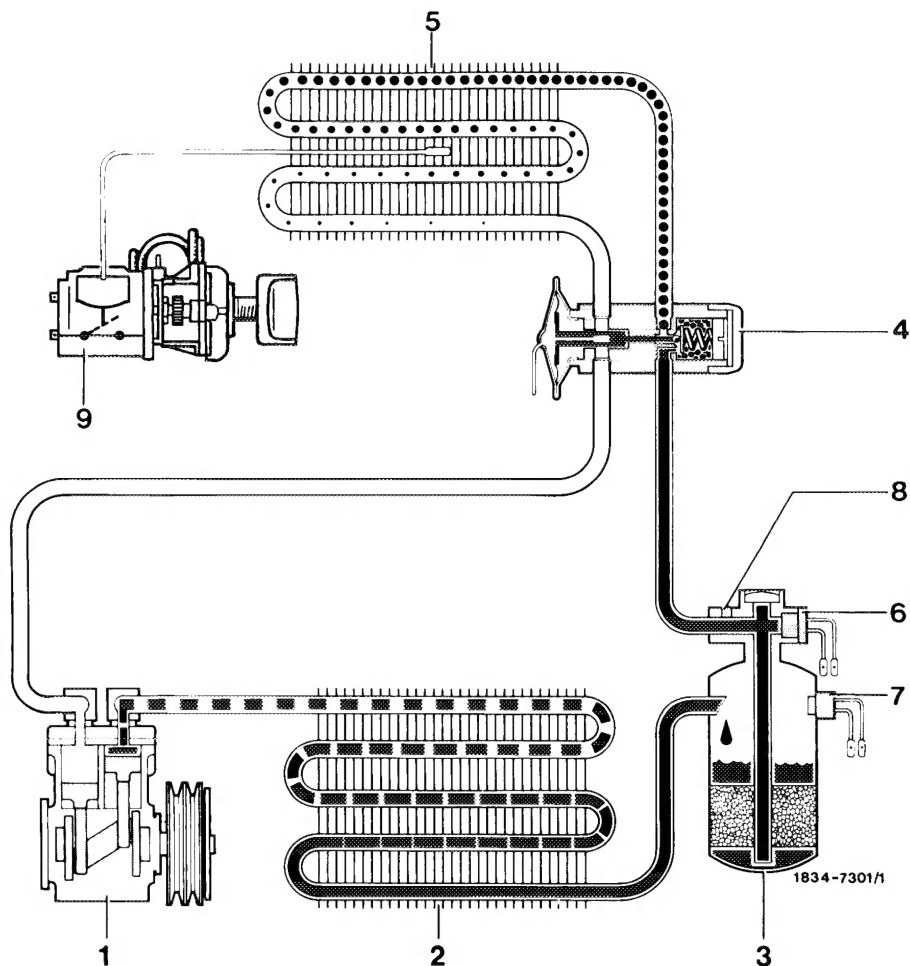


Diagrammatic view of an air-conditioning system

The refrigerant compressor (1) driven by the engine will suck up the heated, gaseous refrigerant R 12 for delivery to condenser (2). The head wind will flow through condenser located in front of radiator and will cool the refrigerant vapor which has been additionally heated and put under high pressure, until it is fluid. The fluid refrigerant will then flow to the receiver dehydrator (3). The filter-drier, installed in receiver dehydrator will extract any remaining water from fluid refrigerant to prevent any icing-up of expansion valve (4). A sight glass at top of receiver dehydrator permits checking quantity of refrigerant in system at any time. With the system switched on, the refrigerant should circulate free of bubbles. From the receiver dehydrator the refrigerant flows to the expansion valve (4). The expansion valve on evaporator and a metering device in expansion valve will change the high pressure of the fluid refrigerant into a low pressure fluid in evaporator (5), upon which the fluid will become vapor. The required vaporizing heat is taken from the air flowing through evaporator: The air will be cooled.

The vaporized refrigerant is drawn up by the refrigerant compressor and is again compressed to complete the cycle.



Layout of refrigerant circuit

- 1 Refrigerant compressor with electromagnetic clutch
- 2 Condenser
- 3 Receiver dehydrator with filter drier and sight glass
- 4 Expansion valve
- 5 Evaporator

- 6 Temperature switch (auxiliary fan)
- 7 Pressure switch
- 8 Fuse
- 9 Temperature regulator (up to 07/80)  
Temperature dial (starting 08/80)

- Low pressure — gaseous
- Low pressure — fluid
- ▨ High pressure — gaseous
- ▨ High pressure — fluid